

know its value. Those who have never used it have failed to avail themselves of a most convenient and practical aid to business efficiency in the practice of medicine. The *Practitioner's Visiting List*, issued in four styles, affords an easy and complete system for keeping the daily records of any practice, regardless of its size. In addition to the ruled pages for daily calls, this little book contains a text portion which embodies the sort of information so frequently needed by every physician; as, for example, a diagnostic table of eruptive fevers; a list of incompatibles; instructions for the examination of urine; and much other interesting data. To here attest its usefulness seems almost superfluous in view of the fact that for thirty years the *Practitioner's Visiting List* has been widely employed with satisfaction. G. M. P.

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MEDICAL CLINICS OF CHICAGO, November, 1916. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916.

THE November issue of the *Clinics* is initiated by the demonstration of Dr. Walter Hamburger, of The Modern Medical Treatment of Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum. This is a very interesting article, particularly well illustrated. The author shows by an apparatus which he has devised that the pain and sensations which arise in the course of gastric ulcer are not caused by hyperacid condition of the gastric contents, but are due entirely to the increased gastric muscle tonus, hyperperistalsis, gastric muscle spasm, and increased intragastric tension. He introduces a permanent tube in the stomach which is attached to an inflated balloon, which in turn is so fixed that the movement of this balloon may be registered on a smoked drum. In this way he is able to verify clinically the researches of Dr. Carlson. A minor point which does not seem fair to the originator is the calling of the Einhorn tube a Rehfuß tube. The latter made a very moderate change in the shape of the capsule, but in no way modified the tube otherwise, so the credit of the innovation should belong to Einhorn.

The next two clinics are upon a very trite subject, poliomyelitis, and are very well presented by Drs. Abt and Hamill.

Dr. Mix then shows two cases of primary pernicious anemia. Dr. Mix's opinion that this type of anemia is infectious in origin and that the infection producing organism is the spirochete of syphilis does not seem to be backed-up by very adequate arguments. In fact the arguments that he employs could be similarly used to prove that the etiology of the disease is based upon entirely dissimilar causes.

Dr. Pusey then presents a skin case, which is followed by Dr.

Tice with two cases, one showing Addison's syndrome and the other gangrene of the lung.

Dr. Kretschmer discusses the treatment of chronic colon pyelitis by pelvic lavage. Dr. Kretschmer says that the present consensus of opinion is in favor of the lymphatic route for these infections. It seems, however, that it is the opinion of a very large number of genito-urinary surgeons that the hematogenous route is the one most generally described as the important cause of infection to the renal pelvis.

Dr. Williamson in the next sections discusses a patient with polycystic kidneys; another one with recurrent endocarditis; and a third patient with an atypical case of gout. Dr. Williamson says that gout cannot be differentiated from rheumatism in many cases. As a matter of fact, if the blood uric acid and the blood urea or blood non-protein nitrogen be estimated at the same time acute rheumatism usually can be differentiated very readily from acute gout and chronic cases of gout can be separated from chronic arthritis.

Dr. Smithies concludes this number of the *Clinics* with a very interesting and careful exposition of cardiospasm associated with diffuse dilatation of the esophagus and the treatment by means of dilatation bougies.

J. H. M., Jr.

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APPLIED IMMUNOLOGY. By B. A. THOMAS, A.M., M.D., Professor of Genito-urinary Surgery in the Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates in Medicine, and R. H. IVY, M.D., D.D.S., Assistant Instructor in Surgery, University of Pennsylvania. Second edition. Pp. 364; 68 illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1916.

THE second edition of this useful book will find ready welcome by those who wish to have well-balanced information concerning the basis and practical application of our knowledge of immunity. The authors have revised the first edition without greatly adding to its bulk, a highly praiseworthy achievement, for there is a tendency to add fresh material without condensing. The subject is put in a pleasant, readable style. Many references are given in the text, but it would enhance the book if more were added so that readers might seek extensive, authoritative articles. The illustrations have the merit of illustrating.

Drs. Thomas and Ivy present the application of immunology with due attention to its limitations, and, while showing what good may be done, point out that no one of our procedures is incapable of failure. They emphasize the need of studying cases from the stand-point of their immunity and of knowing exactly what the infection is and is doing. In this respect it seems to the reviewer that somewhat more space might be devoted to the protection of